

## REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, 3 and 9 appear to stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 7,106,400 to Tsuda et al. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

As a preliminary matter, Applicants believe that the Examiner intended this rejection to be a §102(e) rejection (because the rejection follows immediately after a quotation of §102(e) and includes the term "anticipated"), and that the Examiner merely made a typographical error by listing it as a §103(a) rejection. Accordingly, Applicants will respond as though a §102(e) rejection had been made. However, clarification is respectfully requested.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Tsuda et al. reference fails to disclose a method in which a heat treatment is used to form "random wrinkles of micro-grooves." For this feature, the Examiner referred to Figure 3E of the Tsuda et al. reference. Although the text related to Figure 3E refers to applying a heat treatment, the result of that heat treatment is not the formation of "random wrinkles of micro-grooves." Instead of being any type of "random" formation, the configuration of resin layer 9 in Figure 3E is merely a smoothing of the shapes shown in Figure 3D that were previously formed by the use of second mask 20 of Figure 3C. Thus, the configuration of resin layer 9 in Figure 3E will predictably form a pattern of smoothing the asperities formed in the previous steps. Such a predictable pattern is not a "random" formation. Accordingly, for at least this reason, Applicants respectfully

request the withdrawal of this §102(e) rejection of independent Claim 1 and associated dependent Claims 2, 3, and 9.

Additionally, the configuration of resin layer 9 in Figure 3E of the Tsuda et al. reference are not "wrinkles of micro-grooves." Applicants' Figures 4-7 are micro-photographs that show various examples of wrinkles of micro-grooves. Figures 8A-8C are diagrams depicting AFM images of examples of wrinkles of micro-grooves. As can be seen in these figures, the wrinkles of micro-grooves contain various different shapes such as those shapes depicted separately in Figures 12A-12D.

In contrast to the claimed "wrinkles of micro-grooves," Figure 1 of Tsuda et al. merely shows a series of dimples 33 whose edges have been softened (as shown in cross-section in Figures 3E-3K of Tsuda et al.). These softened dimples 33 cannot be considered as the claimed wrinkles of micro-grooves because they are merely generally circular recesses, as opposed to being of either a "wrinkle" configuration or a "groove" configuration. More specifically, in the attached copy of page 1367 of Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary the most relevant definition of the term "wrinkle" is "a small ridge or furrow, esp. when formed on a surface by the shrinking or contraction of a smooth surface." In the attached copy of page 514 of Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary the most relevant definition of the term "groove" is "a long narrow channel or depression." The generally circular softened dimples 33 of Figure 1 of Tsuda et al. cannot be considered as "small ridges or furrows" (i.e., wrinkles), nor can they be considered as "long narrow channel[s] or depression[s]" (i.e.,

grooves). Thus, for this reason also, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this §102(e) rejection of independent Claim 1 and associated dependent Claims 2, 3, and 9.

Claims 4 and 7-9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Tsuda et al. in view of United States Patent No. 6,327,009 to Ichimura. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claims 4 and 7-9 all depend, indirectly, from independent Claim 1, and therefore include all of the features of Claim 1, plus additional features. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the §103 rejection of dependent Claims 4 and 7-9 under Tsuda et al. in view of Ichimura '009 be withdrawn considering the above remarks directed to independent Claim 1, and also because Ichimura '009 does not remedy the deficiencies noted above, nor was it relied upon as such.

Claims 5-9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Tsuda et al. in view of United States Patent No. 6,339,291 to Codama. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claims 5-9 all depend, indirectly, from independent Claim 1, and therefore include all of the features of Claim 1, plus additional features. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the §103 rejection of dependent Claims 5-9 under Tsuda et al. in view of Codama be withdrawn considering the above remarks directed to independent Claim 1, and also because Codama does not remedy the deficiencies noted above, nor was it relied upon as such.

Claims 14-17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over United States Patent No. 6,181,397 to Ichimura in view of United States Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0030774 to Yoshii et al. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Applicants respectfully submit that the cited references fail to disclose or suggest "random wrinkles of micro-grooves." As correctly acknowledged by the Examiner, Ichimura '397 fails to disclose wrinkles of micro-grooves that are "random." *See* April 5, 2007 Final Office Action, page 7, lines 5-6. Accordingly, the Examiner relied upon Yoshii et al. for this feature.

However, the concave portions 34 of Yoshii et al. are not "random" during formation, but are instead formed with the use of a transfer pattern, as shown in Figures 10A-10F of Yoshii et al. and as described in the relevant description of these figures. More specifically, Figure 10A of Yoshii et al. shows how an indenter 38 is used to make a metal mold 37, resulting in the concave portions 37a of Figure 10B. Figure 10C shows how the mold 37 is placed in a bath of resin 41 to create the transfer pattern 42 of Figure 10D. Figure 10E shows how the transfer pattern 42 is pressed against resin base material 33, which is then further processed to form the reflector 31 (Figure 8) that includes concave portions 34. Since the concave portions 34 formed in Figure 10E are formed by transfer pattern 42, they cannot be considered as being "random" during their formation. This is the case because when transfer pattern 42 is used again, the exact same concave portions 34 will be formed in the next base material 33. In other words, the exact same configuration of concave portions will be repeated. A process that repeatedly forms the exact same configuration cannot be

considered as forming "random" wrinkles of micro-grooves. Accordingly, for at least this reason, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this §103 rejection of independent Claim 14 and associated dependent Claims 15-17 under Ichimura '397 and Yoshii et al.

Additionally, Applicants respectfully submit that the concave portions 34 of Figure 8 of Yoshii et al. are not of either a "wrinkle" configuration or a "groove" configuration. More specifically, as mentioned above, the most relevant definition of "wrinkle" is "a small ridge or furrow, esp. when formed on a surface by the shrinking or contraction of a smooth surface," and the most relevant definition of the term "groove" is "a long narrow channel or depression." However, concave portions 34 of Yoshii et al. cannot be considered as being either "small ridge[s] or furrow[s]" or "long narrow channel[s] or depression[s]." Accordingly, for this reason also, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this §103 rejection of independent Claim 14 and associated dependent Claims 15-17 under Ichimura '397 and Yoshii et al.

Further, Applicants also respectfully request the withdrawal of this §103 rejection of Claims 14-17 under Ichimura '397 and Yoshii et al. because, in Ichimura '397, the method of selectively reforming a surface portion of a resin layer is not performed "without using a mask," as recited in independent Claim 14. Instead, as shown in Figure 3C of Ichimura '397, glass plate 18 is acting as a mask while reforming layer 12. Moreover, there is no disclosure or suggestion in Ichimura '397, or in Yoshii et al., that glass plate 18 can be eliminated. Accordingly, for this reason also, Applicants respectfully request the

withdrawal of this §103 rejection of independent Claim 14 and associated dependent Claims 15-17.

Claim 18 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Ichimura '397 in view of Yoshii et al. and further in view of United States Patent No. 6,339,291 to Codama. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

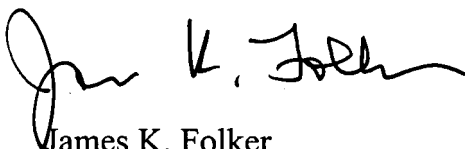
Claim 18 depends, indirectly, from independent Claim 14, and therefore includes all of the features of Claim 14, plus additional features. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the §103 rejection of dependent Claim 18 be withdrawn considering the above remarks directed to independent Claim 14, and also because Codama does not remedy the deficiencies noted above, nor was it relied upon as such.

For all of the above reasons, Applicants request reconsideration and allowance of the claimed invention. Should the Examiner be of the opinion that a telephone conference would aid in the prosecution of the application, or that outstanding issues exist, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

GREER, BURNS & CRAIN, LTD.

By



James K. Folker

Registration No. 37,538

June 21, 2007  
Suite 2500  
300 South Wacker Drive  
Chicago, Illinois 60606  
(312) 360-0080  
Customer No. 24978  
P:\DOCS\3408\68664\BI4568.DOC



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built out from a shore to protect the shore from erosion, to trap sand, or to direct a current for scouring a channel

**groin** *v* (ca. 1816): to build or equip with groins

**grom-met** \ˈgrā-met, -grə-*n* [obs. *F. gromette* curb of a bridle] (1626) 1: a flexible loop that serves as a fastening, support, or reinforcement 2: an eyelet of firm material to strengthen or protect an opening or to insulate or protect something passed through it

**grom-well** \ˈgrām-wel, -wəl-*n* [ME *gromill*, fr. MF] (14c): any of a genus (*Lithospermum*) of plants of the borage family having polished white stony nutlets

**groom** \ˈgrūm, -grum-*n* [ME *grom*] (14c) 1 *archaic*: MAN, FELLOW. 2 *a* (1) *archaic*: MANSERVANT. (2) one of several officers of the English royal household *b*: a person responsible for the feeding, exercising, and stabling of horses. 3: BRIDEGROOM

**groom** *v* (1809) 1: to clean and condition (as a horse or dog) 2: to make neat or attractive (an impeccably ~ed woman) 3: to get into readiness for a specific objective: PREPARE (was being ~ed as a presidential candidate) ~ *vi*: to groom oneself

**groom-er** \ˈgrū-mər-*n* (ca. 1890): one who grooms (as dogs)

**groomsman** \ˈgrūmz-mən, -grūmz-*n* (1698): a male friend who attends a bridegroom at his wedding

**groove** \ˈgru:v-*n* [ME *groof*; akin to OE *grāfan* to dig — more at GRAVE] (1659) 1: a long narrow channel or depression 2 *a*: a fixed routine: RUT *b*: a situation suited to one's abilities or interests: NICHE 3: top form (a great talker when he is in the ~) 4: the middle of the strike zone in baseball where a pitch is most easily hit (a fastball right in the ~) 5: an enjoyable or exciting experience 6: a pronounced enjoyable rhythm

**groove** *vb* **grooved**; **grooving** *vt* (1686) 1 *a*: to make a groove in *b*: to join by a groove 2: to perfect by repeated practice (grooved her golf swing) 3: to throw (a pitch) in the groove ~ *vi* 1: to become joined or fitted by a groove 2: to form a groove 3: to enjoy oneself intensely 4: to interact harmoniously (contemporary minds and rock ~ together — Benjamin DeMott) — **groov-er** *n*

**groovy** \ˈgrū-vē-*adj* **groovy-er**; **-est** (ca. 1937) 1: MARVELOUS, WONDERFUL, EXCELLENT (felt that this poetry was ~ enjoyable, not to mention — R. M. Muccigrosso) 2: HIP (a younger and groovier audience — Robert MacKenzie)

**grope** \ˈgrōp-*vb* **groped**; **groping** [ME, fr. OE *grāpan*; akin to OE *grīpan* to seize] *vi* (bef. 12c) 1: to feel about blindly or uncertainly in search (~ for the light switch) 2: to look for something blindly or uncertainly (~ for the right words) 3: to feel one's way ~ *vt* 1: FEEL UP 2: to find (as one's way) by groping — **grope** *n* — **grop-er** *n*

**gros-beak** \ˈgrōs-bēk-*n* [part trans. of *F. grosbec*, fr. *gros* thick + *bec* beak] (ca. 1678): any of several finches of Europe or America having large stout conical bills

**gro-schen** \ˈgrō-shən, -grō-*n*, *pl* **gro-schen** [G] (1946) — see *schilling* at MONEY table

**gros-grain** \ˈgrō-grān-*n* [*F. gros grain* coarse texture] (1869): a strong close-woven corded fabric usu. of silk or rayon and often with cotton filler — compare **GROGRAM**

**gross** \ˈgrōs-*adj* [ME, fr. MF *gros* thick, coarse, fr. L *grossus*] (14c) 1 *a* *archaic*: immediately obvious *b* (1): glaringly noticeable usu. because of inexcusable badness or objectionableness (~ error) (2): OUT-AND-OUT, UTTER (~ injustice) *c*: visible without the aid of a microscope 2 *a*: BIG, BULKY, esp: excessively fat *b*: growing or spreading with excessive luxuriance 3 *a*: of, relating to, or dealing with general aspects or broad distinctions *b*: consisting of an overall total exclusive of deductions (~ income) — compare **NET** 4: made up of material or perceptible elements 5 *archaic*: not fastidious in taste: UNDISCRIMINATING 6 *a*: coarse in nature or behavior: UNREFINED *b*: gravely deficient in civility or decency: crudely vulgar (merely ~, a scatological rather than a pornographic impropriety — Aldous Huxley) *c* *slang*: inspiring disgust or distaste (that sandwich looks ~) 7: deficient in knowledge: IGNORANT, UNTUTORED *syn* see **COARSE**, **FLAGRANT** — **gross-ly** *adv* — **gross-ness** *n*

**gross** *n* (1579) 1 *obs*: AMOUNT, SUM 2: overall total exclusive of deductions

**gross** *vt* (1884): to earn or bring in (an overall total) exclusive of deductions (as for taxes or expenses) — **gross-er** *n*

**gross** *n*, *pl* **gross** [ME *groce*, fr. MF *grosse*, fr. fem. of *gros*] (14c): an aggregate of 12 dozen things (a ~ of pencils)

**gross anatomy** *n* (1888): a branch of anatomy that deals with the macroscopic structure of tissues and organs

**gross national product** *n* (1947): the total value of the goods and services produced by the residents of a nation during a specified period (as a year)

**gross-out** \ˈgrō-saʊt-*n*, often *attrib* (1973): something inspiring disgust or distaste

**gross out** *vi* (1968): to offend, insult, or disgust by something gross

**gros-su-lar** \ˈgrās-yə-lər-*n* [NL *Grossularia*, genus name of the gooseberry] (1819): a variety of garnet that is most commonly green and consists of calcium aluminum silicate

**gros-su-lar-rite** \ˈlā-sə-rit-*n* [G *Grossularit*, fr. NL *Grossularia*] (ca. 1847): GROSSULAR

**gro-szy** \ˈgrō-shē-*also* **grosz** or **grosze** \ˈgrōsh-*n*, *pl* **groszy** [Pol] (1916) — see *zloty* at MONEY table

**grot** \ˈgrāt-*n* [MF *grotte*, fr. It *grotta*] (1506): GROTTA

**grotesque** \ˈgrō-tesk-*n* [MF & OIt; MF, fr. OIt. (*pittura*) *grottesca*, lit., cave painting, fem. of *grottesco* of a cave, fr. *grotta*] (1561) 1 *a*: a style of decorative art characterized by fanciful or fantastic human and animal forms often interwoven with foliage or similar figures that may distort the natural into absurdity, ugliness, or caricature *b*: a piece of work in this style 2: one that is grotesque 3: SANS SERIF

**grotesque** *adj* (1603): of, relating to, or having the characteristics of the grotesque: as *a*: FANCIFUL, BIZARRE *b*: absurdly incongruous *c*: departing markedly from the natural, the expected, or the typical *syn* see **FANTASTIC** — **grotesque-ly** *adv* — **grotesque-ness** *n*

**grotesque-rie** *also* **grotesque-ry** \ˈgrō-tesk-ri-*n*, *pl* **-ries** [grotesque + *F. -erie* -ery] (ca. 1666) 1: something that is grotesque 2: the quality or state of being grotesque: GROTESQUENESS

**grot-to** \ˈgrā-(t)ō-*n*, *pl* **grottos** *also* **grottos** [It *grotta*, *grotto*, fr. *L. crypta* cavern, crypt] (1617) 1: CAVE 2: an artificial recess or structure made to resemble a natural cave

**grot-ty** \ˈgrā-tē-*adj* **grot-ti-er**; **-est** [origin unknown] (1964) chiefly Brit.: wretchedly shabby; of poor quality

**grout** \ˈgrəʊt-*n* [prob. alter. of *grutch* (grudge)] (ca. 1895) 1 *a*: a fit of bad temper *b*: GRUDGE, COMPLAINT 2: a habitually irritable or complaining person: GRUMBLER — **grout-er** *n*

**grouchy** \ˈgrəʊ-čē-*adj* **grouch-i-er**; **-est** (ca. 1895): given to grumbling: PEEVISH — **grouch-i-ly** \-chē-lē-*adv* — **grouch-i-ness** \-chē-nəs-*n*

**ground** \ˈgraʊnd-*n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *grund*; akin to OHG *grunt* ground] (bef. 12c) 1 *a*: the bottom of a body of water *b* *pl* (1): SEDIMENT 1 (2): ground coffee beans after brewing 2 *a*: a basis for belief, action, or argument (~ for complaint) — often used in *pl.* *b* (1): a fundamental logical condition (2): a basic metaphysical cause 3 *a*: a surrounding area: BACKGROUND *b*: material that serves as a substratum 4 *a*: the surface of the earth *b*: an area used for a particular purpose (parade ~) (fishing ~) *c* *pl*: the area around and belonging to a house or other building *d*: an area to be won or defended in or as if in battle *e*: an area of knowledge or special interest (covered a lot of ~ in his lecture) 5 *a*: SOIL, EARTH *b*: a special soil 6 *a*: an object that makes an electrical connection with the earth *b*: a large conducting body (as the earth) used as a common return for an electric circuit and as an arbitrary zero of potential *c*: electric connection with a ground 7: a football offense utilizing primarily running plays — **from the ground up** 1: entirely new or afresh 2: from top to bottom: THOROUGHLY — **into the ground**: beyond what is necessary or tolerable: to exhaustion (labored an issue **into the ground** — *Newsweek*) — **off the ground**: in or as if in flight: off to a good start (the program never got **off the ground**) — **on the ground**: at the scene of action — **to ground** 1: into a burrow (the fox went **to ground**) 2: into hiding (might need to make a run for it and go **to ground** someplace — Edward Hoagland)

**ground** *vt* (13c) 1 *a*: to bring to or place on the ground *b*: to cause to run aground 2 *a*: to provide a reason or justification for (our fears about technological change may be well ~ed — L. K. Williams) *b*: to furnish with a foundation of knowledge: BASE (an understanding... that is ~ed in fact — Michael Kimmelman) 3: to connect electrically with a ground 4 *a*: to restrict to the ground (~ a pilot) *b*: to prohibit from taking part in some usual activities (~ed her for a week) 5: to throw (a football) intentionally to the ground to avoid being tackled for a loss ~ *vi* 1: to have a ground or basis: RELY 2: to run aground 3: to hit a grounder

**ground past and past part** of **GRIND**

**ground ball** *n* (1857): a batted baseball that bounds or rolls along the ground

**ground bass** *n* (1699): a short bass passage continually repeated below constantly changing melody and harmony

**ground beetle** *n* (1848): any of a large cosmopolitan family (Carabidae) of soil-inhabiting usu. carnivorous often shiny black or metallic beetles commonly having fused elytra

**ground-break-er** \ˈgraʊnd(d)-br-*kər*-*n* (1940): one that innovates: PIONEER

**ground-break-ing** \-br-*kɪŋ*-*adj* (1907): markedly innovative (has ~ written a ~ work)

**ground-burst** \-bɜ:st-*n* (ca. 1951): the detonation of a nuclear warhead at ground level

**ground-ther-ry** \ˈgraʊnd(d)-cher-ē-*n* (1807): any of numerous chiefly New World plants (genus *Physalis*) of the nightshade family with pulpy fruits in papery husks; also: the fruit of the ground-cherry

**ground cloth** *n* (1931): a waterproof sheet placed on the ground for protection (as of a sleeping bag) against soil moisture

**ground cover** *n* (1900) 1: the small plants on a forest floor except young trees 2 *a*: a planting of low plants (as ivy) that covers the ground in place of turf *b*: a plant adapted for use as ground cover

**ground crew** *n* (1934): the mechanics and technicians who maintain and service an airplane

**ground-effect machine** *n* [fr. the lift provided by compression of air between the vehicle and the ground] (1962): HOVERCRAFT

**ground-er** \ˈgraʊnd-*dər*-*n* (ca. 1867): GROUND BALL

**ground-fish** \ˈgraʊnd(d)-fɪsh-*n* (1856): a bottom fish; esp: a marine fish (as a cod, haddock, pollack, or flounder) of commercial importance

**ground floor** *n* (1601) 1: the floor of a house most nearly on a level with the ground — compare **FIRST FLOOR** 2: a favorable position or privileged opportunity usu. obtained by early participants — used esp. in the phrase *in on the ground floor*

**ground glass** *n* (1848): glass with a light-diffusing surface produced by etching or abrading

**ground-hog** \ˈgraʊnd(d)-hɒg, -häg-*n* (1742): WOODCHUCK

**Groundhog Day** *n* [fr. the legend that a groundhog emerging from its burrow returns to hibernate if it sees its shadow on this day] (1871): February 2 that traditionally indicates six more weeks of winter if sunny or an early spring if cloudy

**ground-ing** \ˈgraʊnd(d)-ɪŋ-*n* (1644): training or instruction in the fundamentals of a field of knowledge

**ground ivy** *n* (14c): a trailing mint (*Glechoma hederacea*) with rounded leaves and blue-purple flowers

**ground-less** \ˈgraʊnd(d)-ləs-*adj* (1620): having no ground or foundation (~ fears) — **ground-less-ly** *adv* — **ground-less-ness** *n*

**ground-ling** \ˈgraʊnd(d)-lɪŋ-*n* (1602) 1 *a*: a spectator who stood in the pit of an Elizabethan theater *b*: a person of unsophisticated taste 2: one that lives or works on or near the ground

**ground loop** *n* (1928): a sharp uncontrollable turn made by an aircraft on the ground and usu. caused by an unbalanced drag (as from a wingtip touching the ground)

**ground-mass** \ˈgraʊnd(d)-mas-*n* (1879): the fine-grained or glassy base of a porphyry in which the larger distinct crystals are embedded

**ground meristem** *n* (1938): the part of a primary apical meristem remaining after differentiation of protoderm and procambium

**ground-nut** \ˈgraʊnd(d)-nʌt-*n* (1602) 1 *a*: any of several plants having edible tuberous roots; esp: a No. American leguminous vine

*Aplos* an  
fragrant  
ground-o  
batter is  
ground n  
a resin  
clavatum  
branches  
ground  
finished  
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(1952)  
manuf

old clothes) **b**: very poor in quality or ability: **INFERIOR** (~ workmanship) — **wretch-ed-ly** *adv* — **wretch-ed-ness** *n*  
**wrig-gle** \ˈrɪ-gəl/ *vb* **wrig-gled**; **wrig-gling** \-g(ə-)lɪŋ/ [ME, fr. or akin to MLG *wriggeln*: to wriggle; akin to OE *wrigian* to turn — more at **WRY**] *vi* (15c) **1**: to move the body or a bodily part to and fro with short writhing motions like a worm: **SQUIRM** **2**: to move or advance by twisting and turning **3**: to extricate or insinuate oneself or reach a goal as if by wriggling ~ *vi* **1**: to cause to move in short quick contortions **2**: to introduce, insinuate, or bring into a state or place by or as if by wriggling — **wrig-gly** \-g(ə-)lē/ *adj*  
**wriggle** *n* (1709) **1**: a short or quick writhing motion or contortion **2**: a formation or marking of sinuous design  
**wrig-gler** \ˈrɪ-g(ə-)lər/ *n* (1631): one that wriggles; *esp*: **WIGGLER** **1**  
**wright** \ˈrɪt/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wyrhta*, *wyrhta* worker, maker; akin to OE *weorc* work — more at **WORK**] (bef. 12c): a worker skilled in the manufacture *esp.* of wooden objects — usu. used in combination (*shipwright*) (*wheelwright*)  
**wring** \ˈrɪŋ/ *vb* **wrung** \ˈrɒŋ/; **wring-ing** \ˈrɪŋ-ɪŋ/ [ME, fr. OE *wringan*; akin to OHG *ringan* to struggle, Lith *ringtis* to bend down, OE *wrygan* to strangle — more at **WORRY**] *vt* (bef. 12c) **1**: to squeeze or twist *esp.* so as to make dry or to extract moisture or liquid (~ a towel dry) **2**: to extract or obtain by or as if by twisting and compressing (~ water from a towel) (~ a confession from the suspect) **3** **a**: to twist so as to strain or sprain into a distorted shape (I could ~ your neck) **b**: to twist together (clasped hands) as a sign of anguish **4**: to affect painfully as if by wringing: **TORMENT** (a tragedy that ~s the heart) ~ *vi*: **SQUIRM**, **WRITHE** — **wring-n**  
**wring-er** \ˈrɪŋ-ər/ *n* (14c): one that wrings: *as* **a**: a machine or device for pressing out liquid or moisture (a clothes ~) **b**: something that causes pain, hardship, or exertion  
**wrink-le** \ˈrɪŋ-kəl/ *n* [ME, back-formation fr. *wrinkled* twisted, winding, prob. fr. OE *gewrinclod*, *pp.* of *gewrinclian* to wind, fr. *ge-*, perfective prefix + *-wrinclian* (akin to *wrencan* to wrench) — more at **CO**] (15c) **1**: a small ridge or furrow *esp.* when formed on a surface by the shrinking or contraction of a smooth substance: **CREASE**; *specif.*: one in the skin *esp.* when due to age, worry, or fatigue **2** **a**: **METHOD**, **TECHNIQUE** **b**: a change in a customary procedure or method **c**: something new or different: **INNOVATION** **3**: **IMPERFECTION**, **IRREGULARITY** — **wrin-kly** \-k(ə-)lē/ *adj*  
**wrinkle** *vb* **wrin-kled**; **wrin-king** \-k(ə-)lɪŋ/ *vi* (1523): to become marked with or contracted into wrinkles ~ *vt*: to contract into wrinkles: **PUCKER**  
**wrist** \ˈrɪst/ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to MHG *rist* wrist, ankle, OE *wristan* to twist — more at **WRIST**] (bef. 12c) **1**: the joint or the region of the joint between the human hand and the arm or a corresponding part on a lower animal **2**: the part of a garment or glove covering the wrist  
**wrist-band** \ˈrɪst(t)-bænd/ *n* (1571) **1**: the part of a sleeve covering the wrist **2**: a band encircling the wrist  
**wrist-let** \ˈrɪst(t)-lət/ *n* (ca. 1847): a band encircling the wrist; *esp.*: a close-fitting knitted band attached to the top of a glove or the end of a sleeve  
**wrist-lock** \ˈrɪst-lɒk/ *n* (1921): a wrestling hold in which one contestant is thrown or made helpless by a twisting grip on the wrist  
**wrist pin** *n* (ca. 1875): a stud or pin that forms a journal (as in a cross-head) for a connecting rod  
**wrist shot** *n* (ca. 1899): a quick usu. short-range shot in ice hockey made while the puck is against the blade of the stick by snapping the blade quickly forward  
**wrist-watch** \ˈrɪst-wəʃ/ *n* (1896): a small watch that is attached to a bracelet or strap and is worn around the wrist  
**wrist wrestling** *n* (1968): a form of arm wrestling in which opponents interlock thumbs instead of gripping hands  
**wristy** \ˈrɪs-tē/ *adj* **wrist-ier**; **-est** (1867): involving or using a lot of wrist movement (as in stroking a ball)  
**writ** \ˈrɪt/ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OE *writan* to write] (bef. 12c) **1**: something written: **WRITING** (*Sacred Writ*) **2** **a**: a formal written document; *specif.*: a legal instrument in epistolary form issued under seal in the name of the English monarch **b**: an order or mandatory process in writing issued in the name of the sovereign or of a court or judicial officer commanding the person to whom it is directed to perform or refrain from performing an act specified therein (~ of detainee) (~ of entry) (~ of execution) **c**: the power and authority of the issuer of such a written order — usu. used with *run* (outside the United States where... our ~ does not run — Dean Acheson)  
**writ-able** \ˈrɪ-tə-bəl/ *adj* (1782): capable of being put in writing  
**write** \ˈrɪt/ *vb* **wrote** \rɒt/; **writ-en** \ˈrɪ-tən/ *also* **writ** \ˈrɪt/ *or* *dial* **wrote**; **writ-ing** \ˈrɪ-tɪŋ/ [ME, fr. OE *writan* to scratch, draw, inscribe; akin to OHG *rizan* to tear and perh. to Gk *rhinē* file, rasp] *vt* (bef. 12c) **1** **a**: to form (as characters or symbols) on a surface with an instrument (as a pen) **b**: to form (as words) by inscribing the characters or symbols of on a surface **c**: to spell in writing (words written alike but pronounced differently) **d**: to cover, fill, or fill in by writing (wrote ten pages) (~ a check) **2**: to set down in writing: *as* **a**: **DRAW UP**, **DRAFT** (~ a will) **b**: (1) to be the author of: **COMPOSE** (~s poems and essays) (2) to compose in musical form (~ a string quartet) **c**: to express in literary form (if I could ~ the beauty of your eyes — Shak.) **d**: to communicate by letter (~s that they are coming) **e**: to use or exhibit (a specific script, language, or literary form or style) in writing (~ Braille) (~s French with ease) **1**: to write contracts or orders for; *esp.*: **UNDERWRITE** (~ life insurance) **3**: to make a permanent impression of **4**: to communicate with in writing (we'll ~ you when we get there) **5**: **ORDAIN**, **FATE** (so be it, it is written — D. C. Peattie) **6**: to make evident or obvious (guilt written on his face) **7**: to force, effect, introduce, or remove by writing (~ oneself into fame and fortune — Charles Lee) **8**: to take part in or bring about (something worth recording) **9** **a**: to introduce (information) into the storage device or medium of a computer **b**: to transfer (information) from the main memory of a computer to a storage or output device **10**: **SELL** (~ a stock option) ~ *vi* **1** **a**: to make significant characters or inscriptions, *also*: to permit or be adapted to writing **b**: to form or produce written letters, words, or sentences **2**: to compose, communicate by, or send a letter **3** **a**: to produce a written work **b**: to compose music — **write one's own ticket**: to select a course of action or position entirely according to one's wishes — **writ large**

: on a larger scale or in a more prominent manner (the problems of modern totalitarianism are only our own problems writ large — *Times Lit. Supp.*) — **writ small**: on a smaller scale  
**write-down** \ˈrɪt-daʊn/ *n* (1932): a deliberate reduction in the book value of an asset (as to reflect the effect of obsolescence)  
**write down** *vt* (1588) **1**: to record in written form **2** **a**: to depreciate, disparage, or injure by writing **b**: to reduce in status, rank, or value; *esp.*: to reduce the book value of ~ *vi*: to write so as to appeal to a lower level of taste, comprehension, or intelligence  
**write-in** \ˈrɪt-ɪn/ *n* (1932) **1**: a vote cast by writing in the name of a candidate **2**: a candidate whose name is written in  
**write in** *vt* (14c) **1**: to insert in a document or text **2** **a**: to insert (a name not listed on a ballot or voting machine) in an appropriate space **b**: to cast (a vote) in this manner  
**write-off** \ˈrɪt-ɒf/ *n* (1905) **1**: an elimination of an item from the books of account **2**: a reduction in book value of an item (as by way of depreciation)  
**write off** *vt* (1682) **1** **a**: to reduce the estimated or book value of: **DEPRECIATE** **b**: to take off the books: **CANCEL** (*write off a bad debt*) **2**: to regard or concede to be lost (most were content to write off 1979 and look optimistically ahead — *Money*); *also*: **DISMISS** (*was written off as an expatriate highbrow* — Brendan Gill)  
**write out** *vt* (1548): to write *esp.* in a full and complete form  
**writ-er** \ˈrɪ-tər/ *n* (bef. 12c): one that writes: *as* **a**: **AUTHOR** **b**: one who writes stock options  
**writ-er-ly** \ˈrɪ-tər-lē/ *adj* (1957): of, relating to, or typical of a writer  
**writer's block** *n* (1950): a psychological inhibition preventing a writer from proceeding with a piece  
**writer's cramp** *n* (1853): a painful spasmodic cramp of muscles of the hand or fingers brought on by excessive writing  
**write-up** \ˈrɪt-ʌp/ *n* (1885) **1**: a written account; *esp.*: a flattering article **2**: a deliberate increase in the book value of an asset (as to reflect the effect of inflation)  
**write up** *vt* (15c) **1**: to make a write-up of **2**: to report (a person) *esp.* for some violation of law or rules  
**writhe** \ˈrɪθ/ *vb* **writthed**; **writth-ing** [ME, fr. OE *wriþan*; akin to ON *wriþa* to twist] *vi* (bef. 12c) **1** **a**: to twist into coils or folds **b**: to twist so as to distort: **WRENCH **c**: to twist (the body or a bodily part) in pain **2**: **INTERTWINE** ~ *vi* **1**: to move or proceed with twists and turns **2**: to twist from or as if from pain or struggling **3**: to suffer keenly — **writhe n**  
**writhe-n** \ˈrɪ-θən/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE, fr. *pp.* of *wriþan*] (bef. 12c): being twisted or contorted (~ trees) (~ smile)  
**writ-ing** \ˈrɪ-tɪŋ/ *n* (13c) **1**: the act or process of one who writes: *as* **a**: the act or art of forming visible letters or characters; *specif.*: **HANDWRITING** **1** **b**: the act or practice of literary or musical composition **2**: something written: *as* **a**: letters or characters that serve as visible signs of ideas, words, or symbols **b**: a letter, note, or notice used to communicate or record **c**: a written composition **d**: **INSCRIPTION** **3**: a style or form of composition **4**: the occupation of a writer; *esp.*: the profession of authorship — **writing on the wall**: **HANDWRITING ON THE WALL**  
**writing desk** *n* (1611): a desk that often has a sloping top for writing on; *also*: a portable case that contains writing materials and has a surface for writing  
**writing paper** *n* (1548): paper that is usu. finished with a smooth surface and sized and that can be written on with ink  
**Writ-ings** \ˈrɪ-tɪŋz/ *n pl* [trans. of LHeb *kēthūbhīm*] (14c): **HAGIOGRAPHIA**  
**writ of assistance** (1706) **1**: a writ issued to a law officer (as a sheriff or marshal) for the enforcement of a court order or decree; *esp.*: one used to enforce an order for the possession of lands **2**: a writ used *esp.* in colonial America authorizing a law officer to search in unspecified locations for unspecified illegal goods  
**writ of certiorari** (ca. 1532): **CERTIORARI**  
**writ of error** (15c): a common law writ directing an inferior court to remit the record of a legal action to the reviewing court in order that an error of law may be corrected if it exists  
**writ of extent** (ca. 1861): a writ formerly used to recover debts of record to the British crown and under which the lands, goods, and person of the debtor might all be seized to secure payment  
**writ of habeas corpus** (1771): **HABEAS CORPUS**  
**writ of mandamus** (ca. 1861): **MANDAMUS**  
**writ of prohibition** (ca. 1876): a writ issued by a superior court to prevent an inferior court from acting beyond its jurisdiction  
**writ of right** *n* (15c) **1**: a common law writ for restoring to its owner property held by another **2**: a writ granted as a matter of right  
**writ of summons** (1660): a writ issued on behalf of the British monarch summoning a lord spiritual or a lord temporal to attend parliament  
**wrong** \ˈrɒŋ/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wrang*, fr. (assumed) *wrang*, *adj.*, *wrong*] (bef. 12c) **1** **a**: an injurious, unfair, or unjust act: action or conduct inflicting harm without due provocation or just cause **b**: a violation or invasion of the legal rights of another; *esp.*: **TORT** **2**: something wrong, immoral, or unethical; *esp.*: principles, practices, or conduct contrary to justice, goodness, equity, or law **3**: the state, position, or fact of being or doing wrong: *as* **a**: the state of being mistaken or incorrect **b**: the state of being guilty *syn* see **INJUSTICE**  
**wrong** *adj* **wrong-er** \ˈrɒŋ-ər/; **wrong-est** \ˈrɒŋ-əst/ [ME, fr. (assumed) OE *wrang*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *rangr* awry, wrong; akin to OE *wringan* to wring] (13c) **1**: not according to the moral standard: **SINFUL**, **IMMORAL** (thought that war was ~) **2**: not right or proper according to a code, standard, or convention: **IMPROPER** (it was ~ not to thank your host) **3**: not according to truth or facts: **INCORRECT** (gave a ~ date) **4**: not satisfactory (as in condition, results, health, or temper) **5**: not in accordance with one's needs, intent, or expectations (took the ~ bus) **6**: of, relating to, or consti-**

\ə/ about \ˈʌ/ kitten, F table \ər/ further \ə/ ash \ā/ ace \ā/ mop, mar  
\ə/ out \ch/ chin \e/ bet \e/ easy \g/ go \i/ hit \i/ ice \j/ job  
\ŋ/ sing \d/ go \d/ law \d/ boy \th/ thin \th/ the \ū/ loot \ū/ foot  
\y/ yet \zh/ vision \ā, k, ŋ, œ, œ, ū, ū, see Guide to Pronunciation